

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.3980, -42.3500,
-80.5420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(94.3980, -42.3500,
-80.5420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	049E04
RGB	4, 158, 4
RGB Percent	2%, 62%, 2%
CMY	0.9848, 0.3801, 0.9843
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.97, 0.38
HSL	120°, 95%, 32%
HSV	120°, 98%, 62%
XYZ	12.3083, 24.5095, 4.1966
YIQ	94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

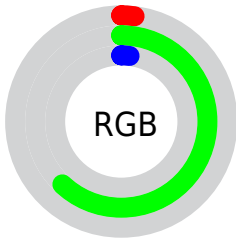
Format	Color
R_{YB}	4, 158, 158
Decimal	302596
CIE _{Lab}	56.59, -59.94, 57.60
CIE _{LCh}	57, 83.136, 136.140
Yxy	24.5095, 0.3001, 0.5976
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278492676 (0xFF049E04)
YUV	94.3980, -44.5662, -79.2790
Hunter-Lab	49.5070, -42.2592, 29.6290

Details

The YIQ color **94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **67.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.3340, -27.1300, -70.0260**, and **61.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.7460, -43.4500, -82.6340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.0060, -37.9500, -72.1740**.

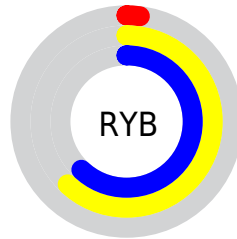
Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (62%)

Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

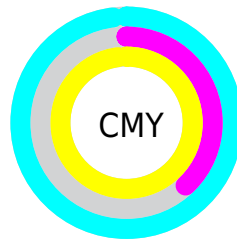


Cyan (98%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 94.3980, -42.3500,
-80.5420

■ 94.3980, -42.3500,
-80.5420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.8970, -36.0250,
-68.5130

■ 161.3340,
-27.1300, -70.0260

■ 61.6350, -28.8750,
-54.9150

■ 190.8180,
-25.6170, -69.9130

■ 46.3730, -21.7250,
-41.3170

■ 209.9100,
-19.7040, -61.4320

■ 32.8720, -15.4000,
-29.2880

■ 222.0720,
-10.8120, -46.3640

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 234.2340, -1.9200,
-31.2960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.3960, 6.9720,

-16.2280

253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

94.3980, -42.3500,
-80.5420

94.3980, -42.3500,
-80.5420

92.7460, -43.4500,
-82.6340

101.0060,
-37.9500, -72.1740

107.3150,
-34.1460, -64.0180

113.8090,
-29.4250, -55.9610

120.4170,
-25.0250, -47.5930

127.0250,
-20.6250, -39.2250

■ 133.6330,
-16.2250, -30.8570

■ 140.2410,
-11.8250, -22.4890

■ 146.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 153.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



122.8000, 36.6880, -48.1760



94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420



108.0270, -76.8330, -55.8170

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420



119.4680, -124.2050, -1.2370



109.9510, 109.4300, 65.2860

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420



67.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



120.1640, 78.7540, 81.5860



94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420



106.5540, -118.1550, 10.2690

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420



123.6280, -122.1400, -11.1320



137.5110, 8.3330, 63.7650



123.0750, 110.0350, 15.7550

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420



114.4280, -93.4790, -40.4790



137.5110, 8.3330, 63.7650



107.4040, 104.2010, 77.4570

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420



182.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800



140.4440, 49.4340, -47.8940



89.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420



121.5090, -56.9250, -108.2610



103.1760, -67.0670, -56.5950



75.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



83.9410, -39.3250, -74.7890



8.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



67.6020, 42.3500, 80.5420



85.3770, 57.2460, 107.9500



58.8240, 67.0670, 56.5950



74.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



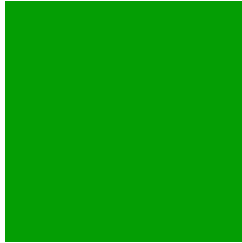
59.0590, 39.3250, 74.7890



6.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

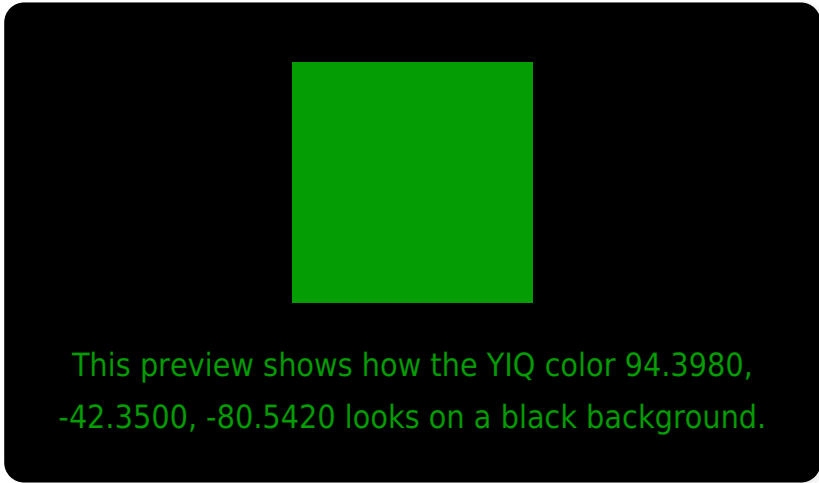
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420.

-80.5420.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420

Protanopia

124.6930, 53.4670, -38.3810

Deuteranopia

129.8420, 55.2060, -20.3300



Tritanopia

124.1490, -52.1280, -13.4400

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420



Protanomaly

113.3570, 18.7620, -53.7020



Deuteranomaly

117.1050, 19.9520, -42.2240



Tritanomaly

113.2360, -48.9600, -37.8240

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420



Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

93.8720, -15.4000, -29.2880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(4, 158, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 158, 4)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(4, 158, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 158, 4) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(4, 158, 4) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 158, 4) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(4, 158, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 158, 4); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 158, 4); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 158, 4) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.3980, -42.3500, -80.5420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 158, 4) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 158,  
4) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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